

{ TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM
—In Advance.—

WHOLE NO. 618.

tion of this principle by the country cannot be resisted by Tammany Hall and the foreigners

who are the spokesmen of it. And now, fellow-citizens, one point more and I am done. I ob-

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.

Hon. James Brooks, in his speech at the Barker testimonial meeting in New York, which is reported at large in the N. Y. Herald, referred in the following eloquent terms to

THE VIEWS OF THE AMERICAN PARTY ON ROMAN-
ISM.

"I make no war, and I am sure you make war upon no man's religion" (Cries of 'no, no, no').—What care you or I what a man thinks before he says God of transubstantiation, or the immaculate conception, or any of those technicalities of religious profession, provided he abjures his allegiance, as has been said before this evening, to all foreign powers, spiritual and temporal? What care you for what he thinks of the Virgin Mary? What care you if he has his religious profession in Latin instead of in Anglo-Saxon English? What care you for what he thinks of this transubstantiation or of this immaculate conception? (A laugh.) It is not then to the

Roman Catholic religion that you and I are opposed—it is not the religion of the foreigner that comes here, but it is to his temporal and spiritual well-being that we are opposed.

re require his heartfelt abjuration. (Cheers.) All other religious bodies have abjured that allegiance. The Episcopalians—from whom sprang they but from the Church of England? from whom was their organization but from

...bilities across the ocean? But in 1775, when we made our Declaration of Independence, they renounced all temporal as well as spiritual allegiance, and established their own bishops and archbishops upon American soil, the creation of the American people. (Cheers.) The abdication of temporal allegiance, we are often told, though incredulously upon our part, exists upon the part of the Roman Catholics. It is not

though that a man is independent in the goods and chattels of the world that he should be independent in body, in spirit, and in mind, also.

whenever the Roman Catholics of our country, adhering faithfully to their religion—for their religion is better than no religion, in my judgment and opinion—whenever they will abjure

all sorts of allegiance whatever to the foreign dominion of the Pope of Rome, and to the hierarchy of Rome—to its spiritual and temporal subjugation—they will have done what the Methodists have done, what the Episcopalians

we have done, what the followers of Luther and Calvin have done—they will have done in 1855 what other religious bodies did sixty or seventy years ago. (Cheers.) Let it not then be said that we make war upon the Roman Catholic religion. Nothing would give me more

church among our Irish and German population an independent American church, receiving no archbishops or bishops from four thousand miles across the ocean, not living and breathing and existing only by the fiat of the

us under the authority of an American constitution. (Cheers.) I deny, then the imputation that any of us make war upon the Roman catholic religion. We make war only upon the foreign government. It is a hierarchy, and overment, and a class of nobility alien and reign to our institutions, that ought never to exist amongst us, and that ought as soon as possible to be overthrown. (Cheers.) Let the Irish and German people understand that if they are independent temporally and spiritual-ly of any foreign power, we leave whatever they may think of transubstantiation, of Latin mass, of the Virgin Mary, and of the Immaculate conception, as matters between them and their god, with which we have nothing whatever to do in our political action. (*Cries of Huzzah*.)

require one thing more, and that is the re-introduction of the Holy Bible into the free schools of this State. (Renewed and protracted cheering.) I make no professions of religion—this is not the occasion nor the hour for it; but I resigned from my father and mother a feeling of

ation to the Bible, and the most valuable and easiest instruction imparted to me in the schools of New England, was delivered from the pages of that sacred volume. For some reason or other, I know not why, it has been driven from the free schools of the United States, and I call for its re introduction. (Loud cheers.) I demand its re-installation. I will be insurmountably rebellious—until the Holy Bible is again introduced into the schools of New York.

The following remarks are forcibly expressed touching

The position of the American People to Ecclesiaries

"I make no war upon foreigners as foreigners; but I do require this of the foreigners—and it is a great requirement—how long, Mr. Chairman, were you compelled to live in this coun-

The Chair (with solemnity)—only twenty-
ne years.

the gentlemen from Berlin, Königsberg, Vienna, Tipperary, or Cork, come over here and claim a right to vote within five years, although you and I, who were born here, are obliged to wait here twenty one years before we can vote.

chain, then, that the foreigner be put upon an equality with me, and that I be put upon an equality with the foreigner. (Applause and hisses all his life!) I give him liberty which he has not at home, and I require of him equality when he comes here and settles with me. I now very well there are some foreigners who, within five years, or one year, or ten years, may be able to exercise the elective franchise aright; at I know very well, too, that if I were to place myself in Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg, Bremen, or any of the cities of Europe, and claim a right to vote within five or six years, I should be counted out of all Germany, France, and Italy, for the preposterousness and audacity of such a claim.

It is but right, it is just, and the principle

to be maintained on that ground, and every foreigner who comes here should stay before he has a right to vote, just as long as every American born citizen stays here; and the promulga-

Calhoun's Sentiments about Foreigners.
General Rivers, the American candidate for Congress in the Memphis district, in his speech, quotes the following extract from the speech of Calhoun upon the question of admitting Michigan into the Union. Let every patriotic read and see what this great Southern man thought of the dangers of foreign influence.

"In conferring the power to pass uniform laws of naturalization, says Mr. Calhoun, the framers of the Constitution must have had two objects in view: one to prevent competition between the States in holding out inducements for the emigration of foreigners; and the other to prevent their improper influence over the General Government, through such States as might naturalize foreigners, and could confer on them the right to vote in the election of President, before they could be sufficiently informed of the nature of our institutions, or were interested in their preservation. Both of these objects would

defeated, if the States may confer on aliens the right of voting and the other privileges belonging to citizens. On that supposition, it would be almost impossible to conceive what good could be obtained, or evil prevented, by conferring the power on Congress. The power would be perfectly nugatory. A State might add out every improper inducement to emigration as freely as if the power did not exist, and might confer on the alien all the political privileges belonging to a native born citizen—not only to the great injury of the government of the State, but to an improper control over the Government of the Union. To illustrate what I have said,—suppose the dominant party in New York, finding political power about to desert from them, should, to maintain their ascendancy, extend the right of suffrage to the thousands of aliens, of every language, and from every portion of the world, that annually pour into her emporium—how deeply might the destiny of the whole Union be affected by such a measure. It might, in fact, place the control over the General Government in the hands of those who know nothing of our institutions, and are indifferent as to the interests of our country.—New York gives about one-sixth of the electoral votes in the choice of President and Vice President; and it is well known that her political institutions keep the State nearly equally divided into two great political parties. The addition

scale, and the electors might, in fact, owe their election, on the supposition, to the votes of unnaturalized foreigners. The *Presidential election might depend on the electoral vote of the State, and a President be chosen in reality by them;—WHAT IS, THEY MIGHT GIVE US A KING*—for, under the usurpations of the present Chief Magistrate, (Gen. Jackson,) the President in fact a king."

FREE NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—D. L. CLARK, asserted in his speech last Wednesday, that the American party advocated the interference of the General Government in the legislation of the States on the subject of suffrage, and declaimed against the party, as in this instance, hostile to state rights. Here is what the party say on that point. Among other things which they propose is—

"The repeal by the *Legislatures* of the respective States, of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote."

Now, is there any proposition here for action by the General Government, on the right of suffrage? Mr. Clark did not read from the platform! Was it not an insult to the intelligence of this audience, to state that to be *true*, which was *false*; and which could have been corrected by any citizen in the house, or by a reference to this newspaper? Perhaps, Mr. Clark entertains a poor opinion of the educational facilities of this State! He must have supposed that our

people could not, or did not read. We are surprised that he would compromise his reputation for *truthfulness* by the reckless assertions of the *free negro*. The new method distinctly proposed by the Americans, to reach the rights of suffrage, through the State Legislatures, and not thro' the General Government.

But where stands Mr. Clark in opposition to this principle of the American party, as avowed in their platform? If the States would adopt the proposition, then some but one who was also citizen under the laws of the United States, as well as of the respective States, could vote.—This would exclude *free negroes* from the ballot box in every State. The *free negroes* in the North could not vote against the institutions of the South—not being capable of becoming citizens of the United States. The *free negro* candidate for Governor opposes this proposition, and therefore supports *free negro suffrage*: for only by adopting the American proposition can he be successfully struck down. Yet this man,

erty L. Clark, who necessarily sustains free negro suffrage in the North, calls his opponents Abolitionist!—*Shelby News.*

¶ The Danville (Va.) Register says that the new American platform, on the slavery question, is laid down in lines so straight, in terms so broad, and in language so precise, that "he who runs may read," and that it must command itself to all lovers of the Union, who would avoid the threatening storm of Abolition fanaticism by planting themselves firmly unmoveably upon this Gibraltar rock of safety.

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NOTE THIS.—MR. KENNETH RAYNER, in his speech at the American ratification meeting at Washington City, on the 21st ult.imo, made the following statement which goes to place beyond the possibility of a doubt, the truth of the often repeated charge, that the Pierce leaders in 1852 made a bargain with the Catholic digni-

was secured to Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE, on condition that Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, a leading Catholic, should be appointed to a Cabinet position, and some of the foreign missions should be filled by Catholics:

"The speaker alluded to the influence of John Hughes, in diverting the school fund of New York from its legitimate source, and stated as a fact to show that our country was sold to foreigners at the last election, the following:—

"The Hon. John B. Burroughs, standing beside me, in Baltimore, that the Pope's Nuncio at the Court of Spain said to him, before the news of the formation of Pierce's Cabinet reached Spain: 'I can tell you one man that will be in the Cabinet. That will be Mr. Campbell, that member of the House of Representatives, and a member of the Catholic Church.' This was a great insult to the Bishop Hughes. It is against such humiliation that the people have aroused."




The result of this combination has already been witnessed by the South. Of the forty-six Northern Democrats, in the lower House of Congress, who voted for the Nebraska bill, but fifty-one have been re-elected—*Times*.

We wonder if it would suit the purposes of the Times to add the rather interesting fact, that, of the forty-six Northern Democrats who voted for the Nebraska bill in Congress, a majority failed to be re-nominated by their own party.—*San Jour.*

THE writer from Simpsonville to the Democrat says that such a speech as Mr. Clarke's at that place "has not been delivered there for many years." We can truly say the same thing

the "did not leave a grease spot of the American platform." The Americans don't use grease in the construction of platform.—*Los Angeles Journal*.

**SADDLERS,
HARNESS AND TRUNK
MAKING.**

LINNEY & WILSON

TAKE this method of expressing their thanks to the public for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the liberal patronage they have heretofore received. They hereby attract the attention of purchasers to their present stock, embracing

Harnesses and Gentlemen's Saddles

of every description, together with a general assortment of Carriage, Buggy, Stage and Wagon

H. B. RESS.

Ridgides, Collars,
Martingales, Whips,
Trunks, &c. &c.

As we are constantly manufacturing, we are prepared to make to order on short notice any article which may be called for in our line. We intend to do

NO BRAGGING

About our work or prices. But ask a call from those desiring to purchase. We are willing to let them judge whether we cannot do as good work at as low prices as any of our competitors.

REPAIRING promptly attended to.

LINNEY & WILSON.
Danville, April 13, 1855

SPRING STYLES

Hats and Caps, Boots & Shoes.

W. FIGG **J. P. THOREL,**
HAS now on hand A in the same house

of styles of superior Beaver, Silk and Fur Hats. Also, various styles of the most fashionable Soft Hats for summer wear. He is also manufacturing all descriptions of Hats to order and has a large stock on hand of his old customers and the public generally.

Shoe on Main st. Mr. Noxon's elegant Tailoring establishment.

April 13. '55 if

engaged in manufacturing Boots & Shoes of every kind, in the most perfect manner. He has now on hand a fine stock of the best French Calf-Skin and other findings, which he is as happy to prepare to make up in the most fashionable style. Lasting and Cloth Gaiters, and all other Summer shoes promptly made to order on short notice.

THE ORCHARD SPRINGS.

Additional Improvements.

LIFE, undersigned would inform the public, that the new Grand Waring Place, recently noted MINERAL SPRINGS, will be opened for the reception of INVALIDS and RESORT SEEKERS by the 15th day of May. They have during the past year made valuable improvements in their buildings, and in addition of a number of pleasant rooms, their arrangements are such as will enable them to render their visitors in the highest degree comfortable during their stay.

The Springs are located in the vicinity of Oak Orchard, in Lincoln county, Ky., near the centre of the State, and are accessible at all times by good turnpike roads leading from Louisville and Lexington, Ky., by Danville or Lancaster.

The quality of the water it is unnecessary

men to be the most healthy and desirable
one that can be found in the United States.
Chemical analysis fully supports the assump-
tion. The variety, consisting of CHALYBEATE,
SULPHUR, FERRO, &c., renders the place most
favourable for invalids, and to the pleasure seek-
ing no better can be found.

THE charges will be moderate, and atten-
tion always given to visitors.

J. & W. B. HARLAN.
Crah Orchard, apr 28. 1855 3m

SPRINGRY'S SPRINGS,
One mile and a half South of
Crah Orchard,

ARE now open for the reception and entertainment of visitors. The proprietor has thoroughly repaired his rooms, and can entertain conveniently a large number of Boarders. He has on his premises, convenient to his dwelling, three or four *Chalybeate Springs*, and one or two *Sulphur Springs*.

His charges will be moderate, and he will be ready at all times to attend to the wants of his Guests. He will have a Hack in the Crab Orchard every day, and will convey passengers free of charge from said town to his house.

J. O. BRYANT.

Crab Orchard, may 25 2m

FOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Main-Street, Danville, Ky.

 THE undersigned respectfully announces that he has taken the shop lately occupied by L. GREEN, and is now on hand a highly superior stock of

LEATHER & FINDINGS,
which he is prepared to manufacture in the latest style into **BOOTS AND SHOES.** He is now a fine stock of No. 1 custom made boots, and a first-rate lot of Eastern work, which will close out at low prices.

Being an experienced workman, he intends a good workmanship and the use of the best materials, to recommend himself to the public patronage. He solicits a call from purchasers.

JAMES LONGMOR.
may 4, 1855

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.
 Highly Important to the Public.
 The time for a Dividend has come!

HAND MADE CLOTHING,
For Spring and Summer Wear.
Ladies, if you are in want, please call and ex-
amine—and Ladies, you are certainly not for-
gotten by us, for we are prepared to show the
Fine Summer Dress Goods,
with all the requisite materials for Trimming
and decorating the patterns you may please to
select.
We have Plain and Printed Jaconet Lawns;
Laces, barred and unbarred; Collars, Chem-
ises, Underclothing, and we would not for
small sum debar you from the pleasure of
viewing our valuable assortment of Dress Goods.
W. C. LUCAS.

BARBAROUX. R. W. SNOWDEN
BARBAROUX & SNOWDEN,
 (SUCCESSORS TO TELVIS & BARBAROUX.)
HYDRAULIC FOUNDRY,
 Corner of Washington and Floyd Sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
 Manufacturers of Steam Engines
 and Machinery.

T. P. YOUNG,
Attorney at Law,
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the various Courts of Boyle and the adjoining counties. He is at all times ready to attend to all business connected with the sale or lease of Real Estate or Personal Property, and attend promptly to the collection of monies either as an Attorney or General Collector. All business entrusted to him shall be faithfully and speedily attended to, and returns punctually forwarded. Office on Main-street, opposite Court-house.

MARRIAGE REPOSITORY!
IN DANVILLE.

**Marriages, Buggies, Rockaways,
Harpans, &c.**

We have now on hand a splendid assortment of vehicles of the best quality, combining all the latest improvements. Being ourselves engaged in manufacturing, every vehicle we sell is warranted to be made of the best materials by skillfully experienced workmen. They are gotten up under our own supervision, exclusively for our sales.

We intend making Danville a permanent depot for a branch of our manufactory, we wish to receive a share of patronage. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our present stock, as we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices which the support

STOLL & BRINK:

April 6, '55 tf y

IRON, HARDWARE, & C.

Our new stock of Iron and Hardware is very large and complete. We can supply anything in that line.

WELSH & NICHOLS:

March 30, '55

KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.



DANVILLE, KY.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1855.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES S. MOREHEAD,
OF FRANKLIN.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JAMES G. HARDY,
OF BARREN.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES HARLAN, of Franklin.

FOR TREASURER,
R. C. WINTERMILL, of Hardin.

FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,
ANDREW MCKINLEY, of Louisa.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
THOS. S. PAGE, of Franklin.

FOR JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
DAVID R. HAGGARD, of Cumberland.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
REV. J. D. MATTHEWS, of Fayette.

FOR CONGRESS,
FONTAINE T. FOX, of Boyle.

For the State Senate,
J. W. BURTON, of Boyle.

For the House of Representatives,
G. F. LEE.

Changes in Col. Hardy's Appointments.
The following changes have been made in Col. Hardy's appointments for public speaking. He will be at

LIBERTY. Tuesday, July 17.
JAMESTOWN. Wednesday, July 18.
ALBANY. Thursday, July 19.
BURNSVILLE. Friday, July 20.
COLUMBIA. Saturday, July 21.

The friends of the cause will give as much publicity as possible to the above appointments.

NEWS FROM THE DISTRICT.—Our advice from all parts of this Congressional district, represent the American cause as O. K.—right side up. Major Fox is battling successfully and nobly against his Anti-American foes, and his majority is reasonably expected to reach 1,000 or 1200 votes—the brags and boasts of the opposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE LEXINGTON AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—It will be seen from the letter of General Cox, published in another column, that the first call of ten per cent. on the \$100,000 stock, subscribed to the Lexington and Danville Railroad Company, by the public-spirited citizens of Cincinnati, has been promptly paid. The merchants, manufacturers, and business men of that city, we learn, are fully alive to the importance of this road. It was to be expected, therefore, as a part of that liberality which first prompted the subscription, that they would cheerfully, and without hesitation, respond to the call made upon them by the Company. We are gratified to know that the work is being vigorously prosecuted on the whole line of the road between Lexington and the river, and that arrangements are being made for carrying on the work this side. We congratulate the stockholders and the public generally in view of the flattering prospect for the early completion of this great and important undertaking.

We received yesterday morning, too late for insertion this week, a full account of the proceedings at the 4th of July Barbecue at Stanford. It shall appear in our next.

BY W. C. ANDERSON, Esq., the American county Elector, is doing good service. He spoke on Saturday last at the Synagogue Meeting House, will speak to-morrow at Perryville, and on Monday at the Court House.

Friend HENRY has several choice articles of the best chewing Tobacco we have lately tried. He has also a prime lot of Spanish Cigars. Smokers and chewers will of course take notice.

Our friend G. F. CONNELLEY will accept our thanks for a basket of the largest, finest and best new Potatoes we have seen this season.

THE NEWS BY THE LAST STEAMER.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says: "The republic of the Allies in their assault upon the Redan and Malakoff towers, with a reported heavy loss of officers and men, produced a painful sensation in the city yesterday, and its effect was visible in the decline of stocks. The extent of the calamity is as yet but imperfectly known, but it is not likely that a brave army, flushed with recent victories, would submit to a failure, in a matter of so much importance, until they had done all that man could do, to achieve success, nor until their ranks had been fearfully thinned by the iron hail. The particulars of the affair will be awaited with much interest. It is generally believed that in proportion to the extent of the disaster is the prospect of peace diminished."

CHOLERA IN LEXINGTON.—From Friday evening last up to Tuesday evening, there were, as we learn from the Observer, six deaths from cholera in Lexington—a child of Mr. Scott's (the baker) an Irishman on Logan's Row, an Irishman on Water street, and three negroes. The Observer says: "We have not heard of a single case in the last twenty-four hours, and of but one in the last two days, and we are satisfied that the disease, (which never at any time prevailed as an epidemic,) has left the city altogether."

The Observer learns that there have been but two deaths from cholera in Nicholasville this week, and but few other cases.

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The half yearly dividends of the Kentucky Banks declared on the first of July inst., are as follows: Farmer's Bank 5 per cent.; Bank of Kentucky 5; Northern Bank of Kentucky 5; Southern Bank of Kentucky 4; Bank of Louisville 4; Gas Bank of Louisville 5; Commercial Bank not yet heard from.

Mr. Talbot's Reply.

The Somerset Democrat, for the present week, contains an article over the signature of Mr. Talbot, addressed to the voters of this Congressional district, and designed as a reply to the "Response of Boyle Council, No. 77." We do not expect to attempt a reply to Mr. Talbot. We leave that to the Committee of the Council, by whom the "Response" was published. We may state, however, that the Committee have sufficient proof for all their statements, and they will, in our next paper, substantiate their history of Mr. Talbot's connection with the Council, and his acts while a Know-Nothing. Their "Response" was not published hastily and without deliberation—they knew what they could prove, and they published nothing except those things for the correctness of which they were advised the evidence was to be had.

COL. HARDY'S SPEECH.—Col. JAMES G. HARDY, the American candidate for Lieut. Governor, spoke at the Court House on Wednesday afternoon last. We had never seen the Colonel before, and we were happy to have the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of the honest old Kentucky gentleman. We believe he is just the sort the people require to fill their offices—honest, capable, dignified—free from all the tricks of the demagogue, and commanding himself and his principles to his hearers, by the soundness of his argument, and the old-fashioned sociability of his manners. He made no attempt at oratory in his speech, his design seeming only that the people should know his doctrine, and hear a plain and sensible, clear and convincing defence of his party—its rise, its progress, and its objects. He repelled with scorn, the charge that he had ever harbored an Abolition sentiment, and referred to his votes both at the polls and in the State Legislature, in proof of his position upon that question. His remarks throughout were characteristic of the man—and we judge there were few who heard him, who doubted that he was a man of strict integrity, and sincerity of purpose, firm to what he believed to be the right, and always ready to engage in any cause which promised to enhance the well-being of his country and his fellow-men. If the Government is placed in the hands of such men as Colonel Hardy, there need be no fear but that the duties of official stations will be performed promptly, intelligently, and with a watchful eye to the public good. His experience in legislation, and all the traits of his character peculiarly fit him for the office for which he has been named as a candidate by the American party of this State.

SPEECH OF JOHN M. HARLAN, Esq.—A very large crowd was assembled in the Court House on Friday night last, to hear a speech from JOHN M. HARLAN, Esq., of Franklin. Mr. H. is quite a young man, but his fame had preceded him, and the public expectation was, that he would make an eloquent and effective defence of American principles. We suppose no one of that large audience was disappointed. We do not think that a speech better calculated to increase the true American sentiment, more abundant in sound argument, or better supported by strong proof, has been delivered here during the present canvass. It commended itself to the friends of the American movement by the able manner in which their principles were announced and defended, and to the foes even of that movement, by the high-toned gentlemanly bearing of the speaker, and the respectful manner in which he spoke of their men and measures. There was none of that violent abuse or that disgusting slang, which have become such striking characteristics of these opposition orators, who are stumping the State and who seem to think the people expect nothing better of them than worn-out invectives against the terrible "Know-Nothings." Mr. Harlan's speech was in every respect just such a one as the enlightened people of Kentucky expect a gentleman to deliver. He was frequently interrupted by loud applause, and we have every reason to believe that his speech made him hosts of new friends among those who are admirers of eloquence, fairness, modesty and soundness in debate. We have not room for a synopsis of Mr. Harlan's remarks, but we advise every man who has an opportunity of hearing him, to do so. His speeches are calculated to do much good for the American cause, and we hope he will think proper to extend his list of appointments up to the election.

Mr. Talbot says of the "Response" of the Council at this place:
"It is of the same 'kith and kin' with the false representations of my acts and speeches published in the Somerset Gazette and Danville Tribune, all of which the editors of those papers have since retracted."

We do not know what the Somerset Gazette has done. The editor of that paper can speak for himself. Mr. Talbot is mistaken, however, when he says we have "retracted" anything we have said concerning him or his acts. There has been nothing published in this paper to warrant him in making any such statement, and we cannot imagine upon what ground he bases it. We gave what we understood to be the truth in reference to his connection with the Council here. That we were correct in substance, on all the important points, has been proven by the published statement of the Council. We have retracted nothing, and we desire Mr. Talbot or his organ to point out to us what is meant by charging that we have.

Mr. Talbot has never known a paper to be conducted in such an unscrupulous manner as the Somerset Democrat. That paper in every number contains enough of perversion of truth, and enough statements intended to create false impressions, to disgrace its editor in the eyes of every right thinking man in the district. We do not intend to bandy epithets with him. We hold ourselves above any such course, and would not condescend to notice him or his articles, did not the latter contain statements which might, if uncorrected, mislead those who are unacquainted both with the man and with the facts in the case to which he makes reference. A bold, candid, upright enemy we admire, but a man who cannot defend his cause, without twisting and garbling the truth, we loathe and despise.

DELEGATE ELECTION.—The election in Oregon for a delegate to Congress from that territory, resulted in the success of Gen. Lane, Democrat, by a majority of 250 over Gen. Gaines. The proposition to form a State Government, and apply for admission into the Union, was carried.

The Paducah Journal, after maintaining for some time a neutral position, has hoisted the American ticket, and warmly espouses that cause.

Dr. Brigham Young, the immaculate, recently closed a characteristic address to the Mormons, with the following elegant phrase: "These are my sentiments. Go, ye cripples—wooden legs are cheap, and my time is short." This was received with immense and enthusiastic applause.

THE following correspondence shows to what disgraceful lengths the so-called Democratic party is willing to go in order to obtain the spoils of office. The report started and circulated for political effect, that Col. Hardy is or was an emancipationist, is one so grossly false that the originators of it deserve nothing but the just contempt and execration of honest men of all parties:

HENSTONVILLE, LINCOLN CO. KY.
July 11th, 1855.

COL. JAS. G. HARDY:
Sir:—It has been circulated by persons inimical to your election to the office for which you are a candidate, that you favored emancipation in 1849 or 1850, and that you are an emancipationist now.

I know, sir, that you and your friends have contradicted this report, but as the election approaches, the authors of it, and their abettors become more industrious in its circulation. You will not do yourself and the American party justice by republishing a denial of the falsehood.

Respectfully,
Your friend, &c.
A. A. CAMPBELL.

DANVILLE, KY., July 11th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Your note of this date, stating that "it has been circulated" that I "favored emancipation, in 1849 or 1850," and that I "am an emancipationist now," is before me.

In reply, I have to say, that I am not an emancipationist in 1849, or in 1850, or at any other time. I never voted for an emancipationist, or an emancipation measure in my life. It may be, that Mr. Van Buren, was an emancipationist at the time I voted for him, but I was, I did not know it at the time, and I am not answerable for his later course on that subject. An attested statement of my votes at the polls, has been published, under the signature of the Clerk of the Barren County Court, which will show the position I have occupied upon that subject.

Please accept assurances of my high regard for this manifestation of kindness, and believe me to be

Yours friend, &c.
JAS. G. HARDY.

O. GARRETT, Esq.

The letter of this gentleman, published in our last paper, having been addressed to us, there is perhaps a reasonable expectation that he should briefly reply to it. The "Squire" opens with an unfinished sentence about having accepted the nomination of the "Union Meeting" held in Perryville, and then breaks off in a quotation asking why the meeting was not held somewhere else. What the design of that quotation is, after mature deliberation, we are not able to understand. If the "Squire" intends to convey the impression that the meeting, its proceedings or its candidate, have been objected to, because said meeting was held in Perryville, we rather think he is very greatly in error, and presume somebody has been poking fun at him, by telling him that such objection had been urged. He says the meeting was "called to nominate a candidate in opposition to Know-Nothingism or the Know-Nothings." We think if he will examine the call, he will see that the word "Know-Nothing" does not appear in it a single time. The call was for a meeting of all opposed to "Northern Abolitionists, Free-soilers, &c.," and we do not suppose that "Squire Garrett" or his friends intend to intimate that the "Know-Nothings" of this county are Abolitionists. If the meeting then was simply a meeting of Anti-Know-Nothings, why did not the call say so, instead of whipping the venerable Nicholas around the stump in the manner we have shown?

"Squire Garrett," it appears, was a member of the American Council in this place for about four months—and still he was opposed to the order and its principles all that time. Would he not have acted with a greater degree of fairness and consistency by withdrawing from the order, as soon as he discovered that he could not support its principles, which he says was while he was being initiated. Instead of doing this, however, according to his own showing, he remained a member about four months, thus giving the members to understand, of course, that he was with them in earnest, when the truth was, he was all the time cherishing a bitter hostility to their principles and organization.

The "Squire's" indignation about a report which he intimates was current, to the effect that he had made application to renew his membership in the Council, appears to us to be no more nor less than "much ado about nothing." We are around a good deal, and generally pick up all the items and rumors which may be in circulation in our little city, but we never, until we read "Squire Garrett's" letter, knew that such a report had been started or even thought of. The report, therefore, to which the "Squire" attaches so much importance, and which he thinks was designed to "blast his character," could not have attained much publicity. In fact, we have not yet been able to find anybody who heard it, except the "Squire" himself, and the supposition is highly probable, that the member of the "committee on nominations," who came to him in such great "alarm," got scared at a shadow, and was in extreme trepidation lest his nominee should again be caught up and be, much against his will, introduced a second time to the "young man they call Sam."

"Squire G." desires us to inform him whether or not he is to "see Sam" in the present canvass "in an open field, face to face." Perhaps he has seen him, found the answer to his question, without our assistance. We may inform him, however, that he will certainly see Sam—that he will see him, too, with avowed principles, standing upon a sound National platform, true to the Union and the Constitution. And, further, he will see "Sam" with a candidate who objects to being asked what party he belongs to, but he will always find him boldly declaring what he is, where he stands, and ready to defend his position. The "Squire" is the only candidate we recollect of having ever seen, for any office, who accused his opponent of unfairness because he desired to be informed which party he belonged to. We would like to know who party he is a member of, what measure he proposes to advocate in the Legislature, and what ticket he expects to vote at the coming election. No one has a right to expect the votes of his fellow-citizens, unless he is willing to define his position. If he is ashamed of his own relations, he had better give them the go-by. We think he would be likely to fancy the Third Degree.

But enough of this. We did not intend to write as much as we have about the "Squire's" letter, because really there is very little in it which requires reply. The talk about "religious persecution," "proscription," and such like, is all clap-trap and gammon, worn out, exposed, and blown up long ago. We merely desire to call the particular attention of the voters of the county to the glaring inconsistency not to say an admission of unfairness in "Squire Garrett's" acknowledgment that he retracted a member of the American order about four months, and was in his heart, opposing their principles all the time. Does he call that fighting in "an open field"? If he does, save us from all such open fields, and from all such enemies.

HOME MAGAZINE.—This ever welcome periodical for July is on our table, embellished with numerous well executed engravings. The fashion plates in this number, are very creditable both to the designer and engraver. The contents are of unusual rich variety—just such matter as T. S. Arthur kindly will please the patrons of his valuable monthly.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION.—It is stated that a majority of the members of the National American Convention at Philadelphia, were from the old Democratic party. This fact should be generally known by those who are always trying "Whig Trick."

WHAT FOREIGN EMIGRATION DOES FOR THE SOUTH.—It is a conceded point, or at least we have never heard it denied, that foreigners who emigrate to this country almost invariably come with the strongest prejudices against slavery. In fact, this is given by Northern Abolitionists as a potent reason why they should oppose the American party, as the ranks of Northern fanatics are swelled and strengthened by the arrival of every emigrant ship which reaches our shores. The great increase of the violent anti-slavery feeling of the North within the last few years is very easily accounted for. It is known to every man who has noticed the political movements of the day, that the hostility of the North towards the institutions of the South, has been growing and strengthening every year. The cause of this lamentable fact, is that foreign emigration has been increasing, and the conservative men of the North, have become outnumbered by the fanatics and their foreign allies. Foreign emigration has alarmingly increased. During the ten years ending in 1850, the average annual emigration amounted to only 13,000. In the ten years which ended in 1840, the average was 57,000, and for the same period ending with 1850, the average was 167,000, and then in the year 1854, alone, there arrived in our country the unprecedented number of OVER FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND EMIGRANTS—persons totally unacquainted with our laws, with false notions of what their rights here are to be, and above all with bitter hostility to Southern slavery. In the single year then, of 1854, we find the arrival of emigrants to be almost as great as it was in the whole ten years between 1830 and 1840, and more than half as great as it was in the ten years ending with 1850. When the census was taken in 1850, the foreign population was about one to every five inhabitants, while in 1820 the proportion was but one to forty. At this rate of increase, what will be the proportion in a few years? The native population will actually be outnumbered by the foreign. Can any one doubt this with the facts and figures before him? Still we are told there is no danger in this foreign element in our midst. There is no danger in permitting the foreign vote to obtain a majority. There is no danger in allowing this country to be ruled by foreigners. No danger can be seen in all this, by those who are striving for political power, for the spoils of office, and the gratification of personal ambition, who it seems would almost sacrifice their country, to obtain their own selfish ends. But we trust the people are awake to the fact that there is danger, and will not allow themselves to be lulled into a false and fatal security by the demagogues and office seekers of the day. The so-called Democracy may cry Abolitionism against the American movement, but well they know that the Abolitionists of the country are to be found in their own ranks, battling in the North against American principles, because they say those principles will check emigration, and thus lessen the increase of the Free-soil strength. The North, at the last Congressional appointment, gained eight members of Congress over the South. Who doubts that this gain was secured by the great influx of foreigners? It is even now calculated that the foreign vote alone of the North is greater than the whole vote of the Southern States, and still our opponents tell us "there is no danger" to the South. Abolitionism and emigration are increasing in the same ratio, and every ship load of emigrants to this country only strengthens the North, and consequently makes the comparative strength of the South less. If this increase of Northern strength continues to be annually greater, embraced by the addition of such persons, who have no veneration for our blood-bought Union, who have none of that feeling of brotherhood which exists between the patriotic portions of the two sections of our land—who, in short, are ready to be drawn into almost any scheme, however wild and dangerous, when their minds are inflamed with prejudice and wrong ideas of Southern institutions, what may we not expect? As a contemporary wisely suggests, if emigration in the future should be what it has been in the past, it will not be long before the North will, from this source alone, have attained the Constitutional majority to enable it at will to amend the Constitution itself. It is not improbable that in such case resolutions like those now pending in Congress by Mr. Adams in 1839, proposing the abolition of slavery throughout the jurisdiction of the United States, will be unhesitatingly offered, and the Constitution correspondingly amended without a blush for the heinous injustice of such measures or a single care for the disastrous consequences to the Union.

THE LOUISVILLE CITY FATHERS IN JAIL.—Some time ago, Mr. Keen, of the Louisville Hotel, and Mr. Vancor, applied to the City Council of Louisville for liquor licenses, which that body refused to grant. The applicants appealed to the Circuit Court, and there a decision was given against the Council. The latter, however, still refused to issue the licenses, and they were accordingly summoned to appear for contempt of court. Part of them signified their willingness to grant license, others responded that they would not issue licenses, but would give their appeal bond in order that the case might be taken to the Court of Appeals, and others still, not only refused to issue the licenses, but also refused to give any bond except the City bond, an individual bond being required. This last number, consisting of Councilmen Riker, (President of the Board,) Holbrook, Shanks, Gillies, and Vaughan, and Aldermen Weatherford (President of the Board,) and Kaye, were ordered to jail to await the further order of the court, or until they were willing to obey its mandate, or give the bond required by the law, in order that the case might be carried to the Court of Appeals. At last accounts, they were enjoying themselves in the "jug" snugly, and had been honored with a serenade.

NOTICE of some weeks past neglected to notice the receipt of "Graham's Magazine," which always comes in due time, and teems with rich luxuriance both in regard to its magnificent illustrations and excellent reading matter. "Graham" has just commenced a new volume, and by the way, it is a good time to send him your names—1 copy, one year, \$3; the price diminishes according to the number of names. R. H. See, publisher, Philadelphia.

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THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE observes that the Administration journals are just at this time firing into Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson, with great fierceness. They never find out a man's merits, until he quits their party, or opposes their policies. Then, it is their business, we may add, to make the fur fly on all occasions—in season and out of season. But Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson and his Democratic comrades, who have joined the American party, are very able, we imagine, to take care of themselves. The denunciations of Pierce and Forney are to them as the "idle wind which they regard not." The Administration is dead, and has no business to utter its sepulchral invectives against any body.

THE rumor of a conflict between Governor and Reeder and Gen. Stringfellow at Westport, is confirmed. The Missouri Republican says that the parties met at Westport; General Stringfellow demanded from Gov. Reeder a retraction of charges or imputations made against him by the latter, in some one of his Eastern speeches. Gov. Reeder declined to make any retraction, or to give satisfaction, and then followed the personal encounter, in which the Governor was pretty severely handled. Both parties are matched in size, though Stringfellow is the strongest man.

OFFICE LEX AND DAN R. CO., LEWISBURG, July 7, 1855.
TO THE EDITORS OF THE "KENTUCKY TRIBUNE," DANVILLE, KY.

Gentlemen:—Our Cincinnati stockholders, with very few exceptions, have promptly paid the first call of ten per cent. of the \$100,000 subscription, and some have paid in full. Our Contractors are working faithfully on every unfinished section from this place to the Kentucky River, and our Engineer, Mr. Gunn, has located the heretofore untouched interval of one mile through the city, between our depot and that of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, which will be immediately put under contract and completed with all possible dispatch—say in five months. Our City Council passed a resolution ten days since, with commendable liberality and entire unanimity, authorizing us to close all the streets and alleys between the two depots on a level or by viaducts, as might be found necessary. So look out for me on your side of the river before the end of twelve months; and be ready to see me with full purse and willing heart, to help me continue Southward our great Central highway. Yours truly,
LESLIE COMBS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, see 2d page.

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CENTRAL KENTUCKY STOCK, AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,
TO BE HELD AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, AT DANVILLE, KENTUCKY, Commencing on Tuesday, the 2d of October, 1855, and continuing four days.

Officers of the Association:
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Vice Presidents—John Whelan, of Boyle; Dr. J. P. Maxwell, of Marion; John Dunwiddie, of Casey; J. W. Grigsby, of Lincoln; R. J. Robinson, of Garrard; Dr. Tomlinson, of Mercer; R. H. Paxton, of Anderson; S. C. Brown, of Washington.

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FIRST DAY.
Ladies' Manufactures:
Best Sewing Machine, \$5.00
Fine Jeans, not less than 10 yards, 5.00
Negro Jeans, " 20 " 5.00
White Flannel, " 10 " 2.50
Flax Linen, " 10 " 2.50
Fair Blankets, strictly home-made, 5.00
Rag Carpet, " not less than 20 yards, 2.50
Plain Flax Linen, not less than 20 yards, 2.00
Tow Linen, " 20 " 2.00
Hemp Linen, " 20 " 2.00
Pair Hose, by a Lady, 1.00
Pair " 1 1/2 yds Girl under 12 years old, 1.00
Best bed, " 20 " 2.00
Srd bed, " 20 " 2.00

PANORAMA OF NEW YORK CITY.—This work exhibits here in the lower room of the Court House, Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. It is also to be exhibited at Lancaster, Stanford, Richmond, Winchester, Nicholasville, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, Perryville, Lebanon, Springfield, and Bardonia. The Washington Globe says of it:

"The interest of Panoramias will only cease when interesting subjects shall be exhausted, and that will never be. We, last evening, looked upon Billard's painting of the City of New York, as it is passed gently along before us, and listened attentively to the description given by Mr. Doel. We have often been in New York, and have passed days and weeks in looking upon its vastness and magnificence; but we have learned more in an hour, from this extensive view, than we had ever known before—more of its plan; more of the extent of its streets and avenues; more of the location of its great edifices; more of the radiation and convergence of its thoroughfares, and more of the adjacent cities, towns, &c., to be seen from prominent elevated positions. There is entertainment and amusement to be derived from this excellent work of art, but still more of instruction. It should be visited by each entire family in Washington."

THE case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against V. T. Perkins, for shooting, with intent to kill, Col. R. B. Carpenter, in December last, was concluded in the Covington Circuit Court on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock. The jury, after being out about an hour, returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced Perkins to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. The defense was ably conducted by John W. Stevenson, and though a large amount of evidence was introduced, but little provocation could be shown for the deed. Col. Carpenter assisted the prosecuting attorney, and made the closing argument to the jury.

BARRETT, MAYOR.—The Court of Appeals on Saturday last reversed the decision of the Jefferson Circuit Court in the Mayoralty case between Messrs. Barbee and Speed. Mr. John Barbee, therefore, whom the Americans elected at the late city election in Louisville, is now undoubtedly the Mayor.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.—We have undoubted authority, says the Covington Journal, that Messrs. Richardson and Ellis, Old Line candidates for the Legislature in Kentucky county, have publicly declared that they are in favor of extending the naturalization to ten years, and are opposed to electing foreign born Catholics to office. It is well understood that Major Harris, the Old Line candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, at a time when he was seeking the nomination of the American party, declared that he was in favor of extending the period of naturalization to twenty years. It cannot be that he has changed his opinion on this subject.

THE Alexandria Gazette observes that the Administration journals are just at this time firing into Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson, with great fierceness. They never find out a man's merits, until he quits their party, or opposes their policies. Then, it is their business, we may add, to make the fur fly on all occasions—in season and out of season. But Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson and his Democratic comrades, who have joined the American party, are very able, we imagine, to take care of themselves. The denunciations of Pierce and Forney are to them as the "idle wind which they regard not." The Administration is dead, and has no business to utter its sepulchral invectives against any body.

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Best bed, " 20 " 2.00
Srd bed, " 20 " 2.00

Patch Work:
Silk Quilt, French China Tea Set, presented by J. B. Axin, 40.00
Worsted Quilt, 10.00
Cotton Quilt, 10.00

Jeans—Robert W. Graham, of Lincoln; John Logan, of Lancaster; A. S. Robertson, of Harrodsburg; Wm. Stewart, of Boyle; Saml. Matlock, of Danville; John G. Daily, of Lexington.

Tailoring:
Jeans Coat, made and pressed by a Lady, 2.00
Suit of Clothes, by a Tailor, 5.00

Jeans—Daniel Stagg, Harrodsburg; S. muel Goode, Hustonville; Jos. Jackson and I. H. Bryant, Danville; Geo. A. Bowyer, Lexington.

Dairy:
Butter, 5 lbs., 2.00
Apple Butter, 10 lbs., 1.00
Cheese, 2.00
Honey, in comb, 10 lbs., 2.00
Ham, boiled, 1.00
Saddle of Mutton, 1.00
Loaf Light Wheat Bread, 1.00
Loaf " Corn " 1.00

Jeans—H. T. Anderson and Wm. Davies, Mercer; C. R. Coffey, Liberty; Dr. G. W. Givens, Lincoln; Isaac Dunn, Garrard; W. L. Caldwell, Boyle; Rev. Dr. Humphrey, Danville; R. J. Dillake, Lexington.

Flowers:
Largest and handsomest display.
" " design.
" " Bouquet.
Jeans—Capt. E. B. Gathier, Adair; Thos. V. Varney, Stanford; Prof. Wm. M. Scott, Dr. S. A. Ayres, Danville; Beriah Magoffin, Mercer.

Fruits and Wines:
Best display of good varieties of Apples, 2.00
" " Pears, 1.00
" " Peaches, 1.00
" " Grapes, 1.00
" " Plums, 1.00
Native Wine, half dozen bottles, 3.00

Jeans—J. A. Bunton, Perryville; Ed. Hughes, Boyle; Amos Ballance, Pleasant Hill; A. S. McKee, Danville; J. B. Vaughan, Stanford; Dr. A. Thompson, Harrodsburg.

Cabinet Work:
Suit of Parlor Furniture, complete, 10.00
Jeans—D. W. Hiehl, Lexington; James Smith, Lancaster; Henry Smith, Harrodsburg; Anthony Johnson, Danville; A. Harley, Lebanon.

Boots and Shoes:
Gentlemen's Boots, for winter, 2.50
" " for summer, 2.50
Ladies' " for winter, 2.00
" " for summer, 2.00
Stoga Boots, 2.00
Stoga Shoes, 1.00
Shoes or Gaiters, made by a Lady, 2.50

Jeans—G. W. Turner, Louisville; Benj. Edmond, Marion; N. Sandifer, Lancaster; Jas. Longmore, Danville.

Harness and Saddlery:
Set Coach Harness, 10.00
" Buggy " 5.00
Gentlemen's S

